

① ← Pipe $\xrightarrow{\text{عبارة عن}}$ circular duct

مخاخره
(Fluid):

For duct $\rightarrow Re = \frac{\rho V D}{\mu} = \frac{V D}{\nu}$

Hydraulic Diameter

مثل هينفع تتعامل معاه
كده هتتعامل معاه على
أنه

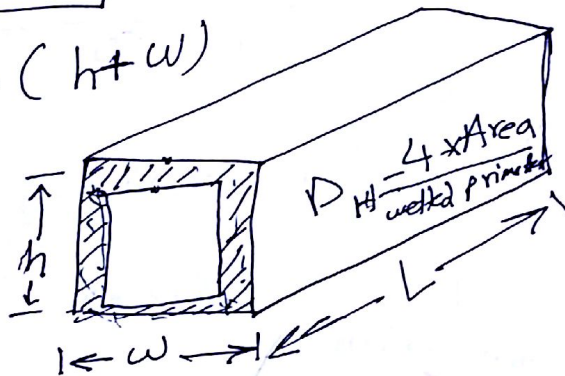
(2) ← $D_H = \frac{4 \times \text{Flow area}}{\text{wetted Perimeter}} = \frac{4 \times (h \times w)}{2 \times (h + w)}$

$A_{sec} = h \times w$

المحيط
المبللة

$= \frac{2hw}{2} = \underline{\underline{2h}}$

Perimeter = $2(h + w)$



$Re = \frac{\rho V D_H}{\mu} = \frac{V D_H}{\nu}$

①، ②
عبارة عن
الفرق بين
Pipe &
duct

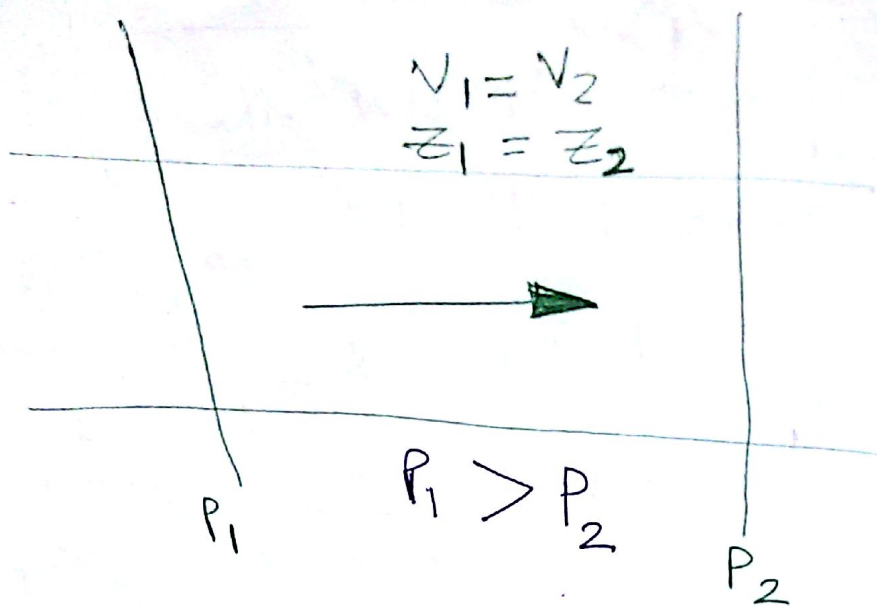
Hydraulic depth

Hydraulic Radius

$R_H = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Perimeter}}$

$= \frac{h \times w}{2(h + w)}$

1



$$\gamma = \frac{W}{V}$$

$$W = \gamma V$$

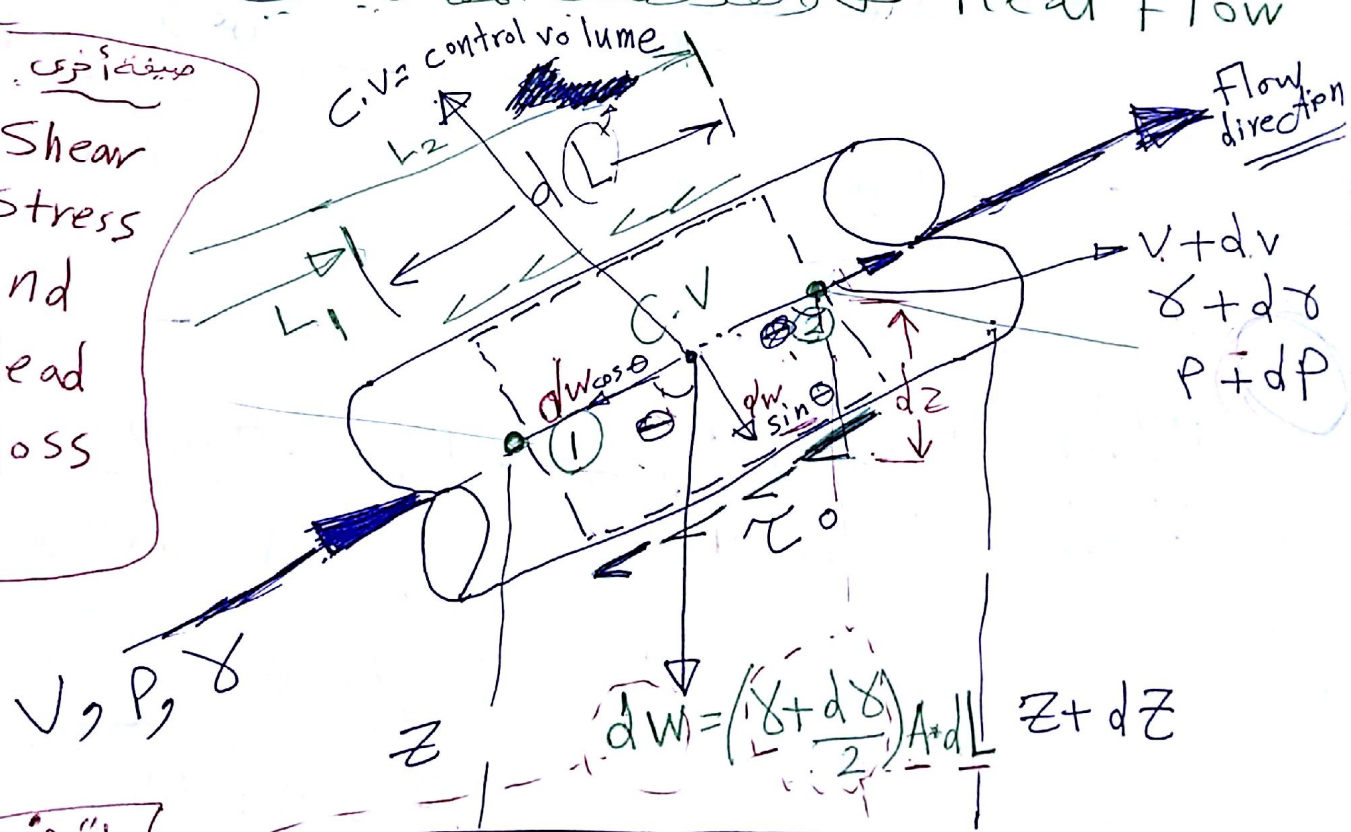
$$\frac{\gamma + \gamma + d\gamma}{2}$$

Total Energy of Flow = $\left[\frac{P}{\gamma} + z + \frac{V^2}{2g} \right]$

در رسا في الترم الاول ideal flow و در لوقتی

Real Flow ← و هت حساب المفا قید فی الصنف

صیغه أخرى
Shear stress and Head loss



تؤ پ منج

$$W = \gamma \times \text{Volume}$$

$$W = \gamma \times A \times L$$

Fixed Datum

تقریبا دی جا یی ایوی و اکثر

$$\frac{\gamma + \gamma + d\gamma}{2}$$

$$\gamma + \frac{d\gamma}{2}$$

where
حيث

$$S = \text{Perimeter} = \pi D$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{dz}{dL} = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{الوتر}}$$

$$P A - (P + dP) A - \tau_0 S dL - \left(\gamma + \frac{d\gamma}{2} \right) A \cdot dL \left[\frac{dz}{dL} \right]$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A V \rightarrow \begin{cases} V_2 = V + dv \\ V_1 = V \end{cases}$$

Momentum:

$$= \left[(\rho + d\rho)(V + dv) \cdot A \right] V_2 - \left[\rho V A \right] V_1$$

$$= A (\rho + d\rho)(V + dv)^2 - \rho V^2 A$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A V = (\rho + d\rho) A (V + dv)$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\gamma} + d \left(\frac{V^2}{2g} \right) + dz = \frac{-\tau_0 dL}{\gamma R_H}$$

$$d \left(\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right) = \frac{-\tau_0 dL}{\gamma R_H}$$

والشكامل بالنسبة [L] وحدود التكامل من (L₁) إلى (L₂)

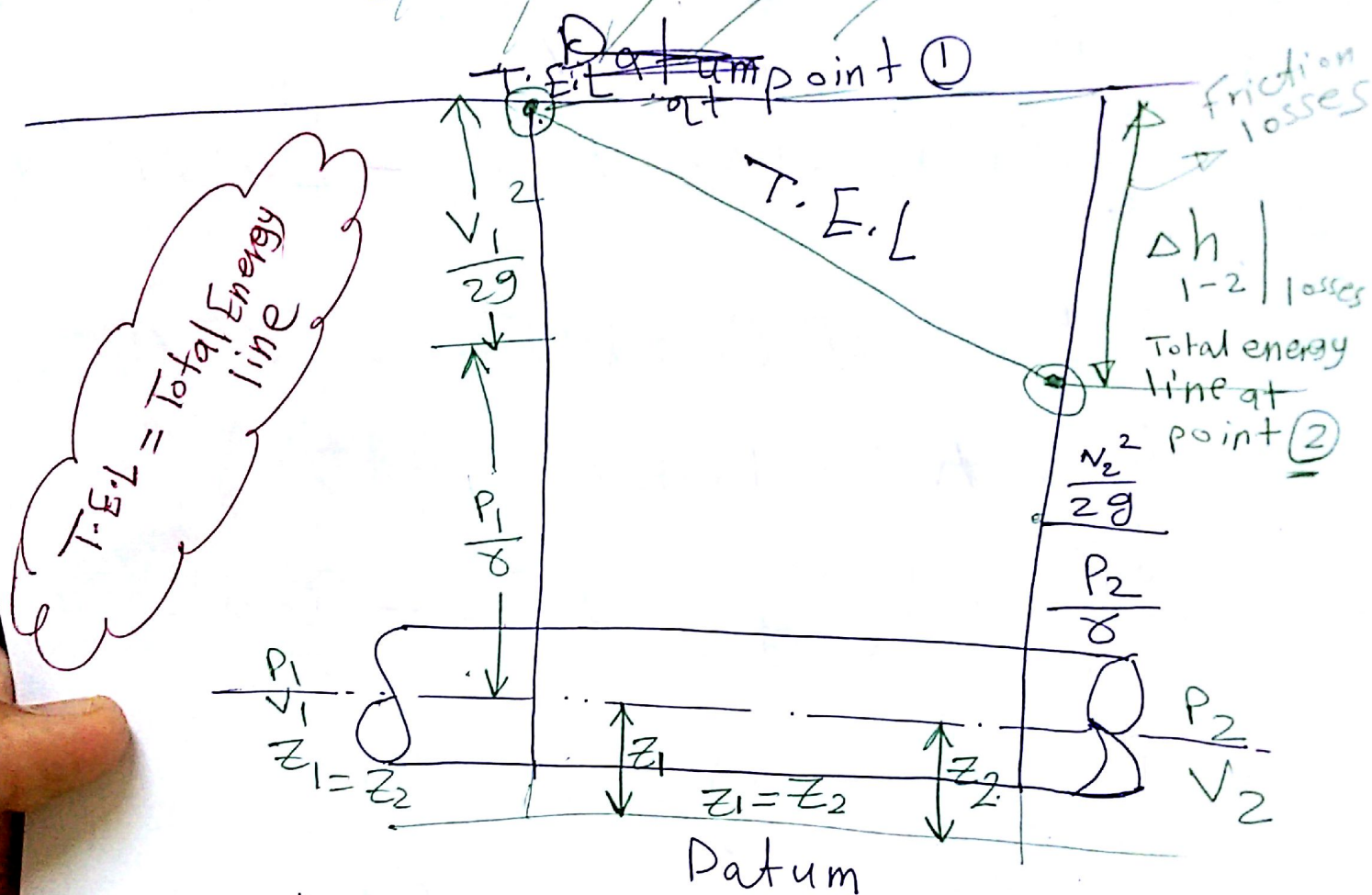
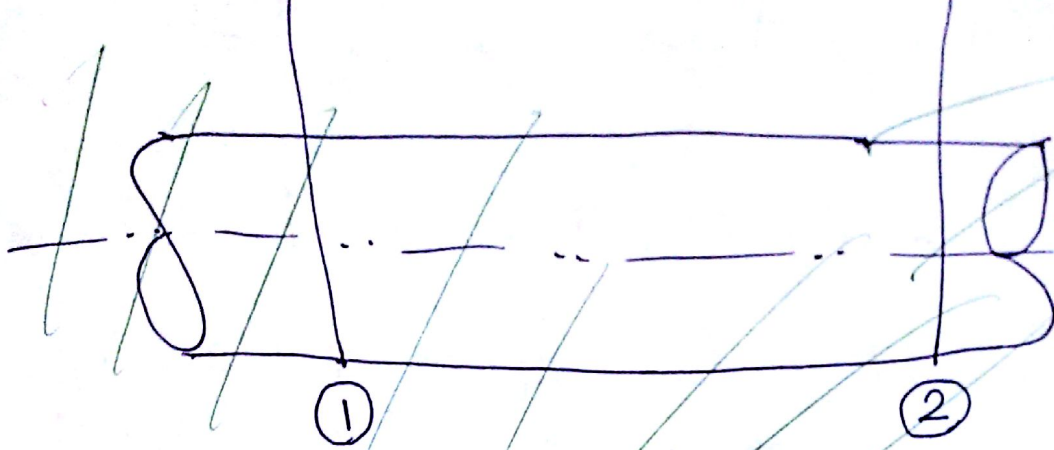
$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right]_2 - \left[\frac{\rho}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right]_1 = -\tau_0 [L_2 - L_1]$$

$$R_H = \frac{A}{S} = \frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi r} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_H = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\boxed{R_H}$$

$$L_2 - L_1 = L$$



T.E.L = Total Energy line

$\Delta h = \frac{2 \tau_{0L}}{\rho g R_{H1}} \Rightarrow \tau_{0L} = \left(\frac{\rho g \Delta h}{2L} \right) R_{H1}$

$R_{H1} = \frac{r}{2}$

τ_{0L} : نصف القطر

Δh : ارتفاع

L : طول

ρ : كثافة

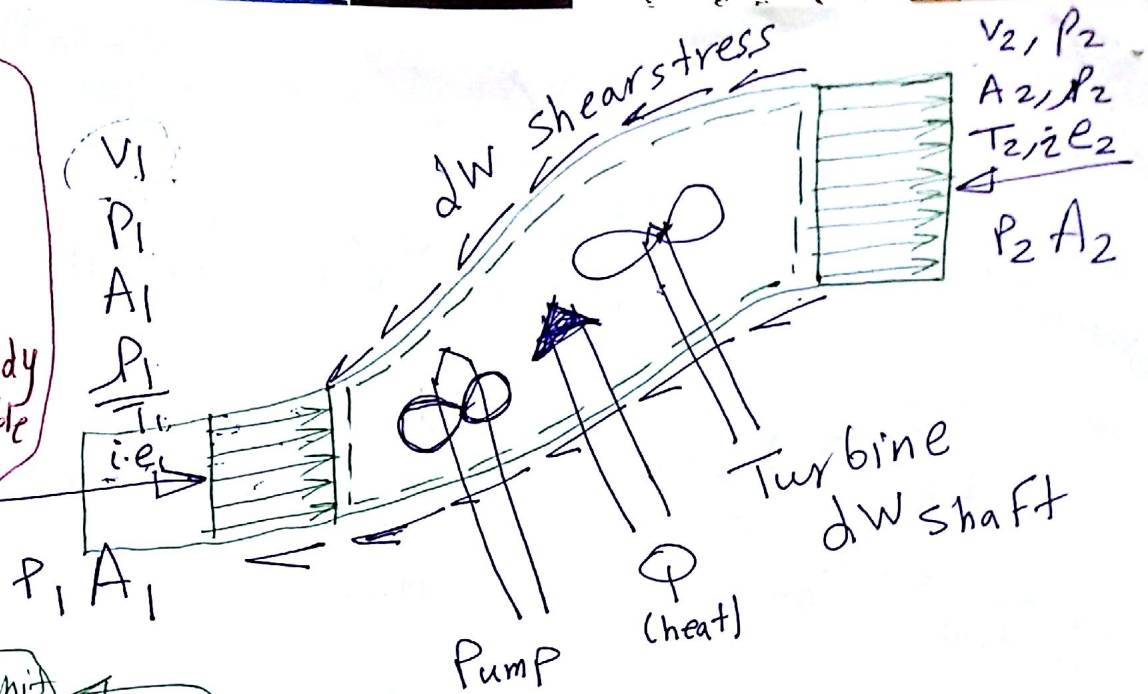
g : تسارع الجاذبية

τ_{0L} : نصف القطر

line which take contour type of energy

أو خط بين الارتفاع والارتفاع

General Energy Equation
For steady incompressible



heat per unit mass flow rate

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \dot{m} q_H$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

[SI units]

الوحدات للنظام الدولي

$$= \left[\frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

$$dw_{\text{shaft}} = [E_P - E_t] \times \dot{Q} = \dot{m} g [E_P - E_T]$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho \dot{Q} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sec}} \right]$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{m}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{dt} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho}$$

$$\dot{W} = \text{weight Flow rate} = \dot{m} g = \dot{Q}$$

$$dW_{\text{flow}} = P_1 A_1 V_1 - P_2 A_2 V_2 \quad [\text{N/s}]$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\dot{m}} \frac{dW_f}{dt} = \frac{1}{\dot{m}} \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho_1} - \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right)$$

intensive
properties

مجموع ارضي
أنواع من الطاقة

$$E = \iiint \dot{e} dm$$

$$= \iiint \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + gz + \dot{e} \right) dm$$

T.E.L at point ①

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \iiint \dot{e} (Pv dA) - \iiint \dot{e} (Pv dA)$$

C.S
inlet

Cross
section

(C.S)
out

تقريباً
out

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \iint_{C.S} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + gz + \dot{e} \right) (Pv dA) - \iint_{C.S} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + gz + \dot{e} \right) (Pv dA)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \frac{dE}{dt} = \iint_{C.S} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + gz + \dot{e} \right) - \iint_{C.S} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^2 + gz + \dot{e} \right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{v_2^2}{2} + gz_2 + \dot{e}_2 \right] - \left[\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gz_1 + \dot{e}_1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} \frac{dE}{dt} = q_H + [gE_p - gE_T] + \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho_1} - \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right)$$

عطلة الغازية
الأرضية

تقريباً

[7]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + Z_1 + E_p = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + Z_2 + E_t + \underbrace{(ze_2 - ze_1 - e_{rH})}_{\rightarrow h_{losses}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + Z_1 + \underline{E_p} = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + Z_2 + \underline{E_T} + h_{losses}$$

If $E_T = E_p = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + Z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + Z_2 + h_L$$

← هذا هو معادلة بيرنولي في الامتداد

Bernolli-equation (work Equation



Fluid

Velocity distribution and its significance, ^{to} L)

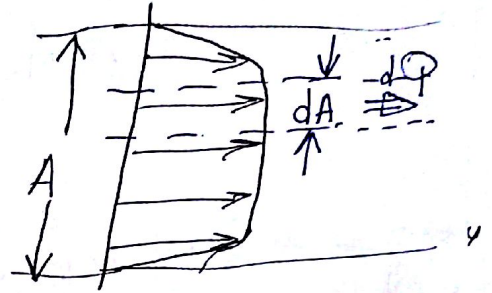
$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} [\rho v A] v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^3 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total } K.E = \frac{\rho}{2} \iint_A v^3 dA$$

$$\text{Momentum} = m v = (\rho v A) v = \rho v^2 A$$

$$\text{Momentum Flux} = \rho \iint_A v^2 dA$$

$$\text{For volume flow rate } Q = \frac{V}{t}$$



$$Q = \int_A dQ = \int_A v dA, \quad m = \int_A dm = \int_A \rho v dA$$

$$K.E = \int_A \rho dQ \frac{v^2}{2} = \int_A \rho v dA \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\rho}{2} \int_A v^3 dA$$

$\therefore \rho = \frac{\gamma}{g} \Rightarrow \boxed{\rho = \frac{\gamma}{g}}$

$$MF = \int_A \rho dQ v = \rho \int_A v^2 dA = \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_A \frac{v^2}{g} dA$$

معامل التصحيح [النسبة المئوية الموزونة]
correction factor for K.E [[α]]

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\iint_A v^3 dA}{\iint_A v dA} = \frac{1}{U^2} \frac{\iint_A v^3 dA}{\iint_A dQ}$$

correction factor for momentum Flux [[β]]

$$\beta = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\iint_A v^2 dA}{\iint_A v dA}$$



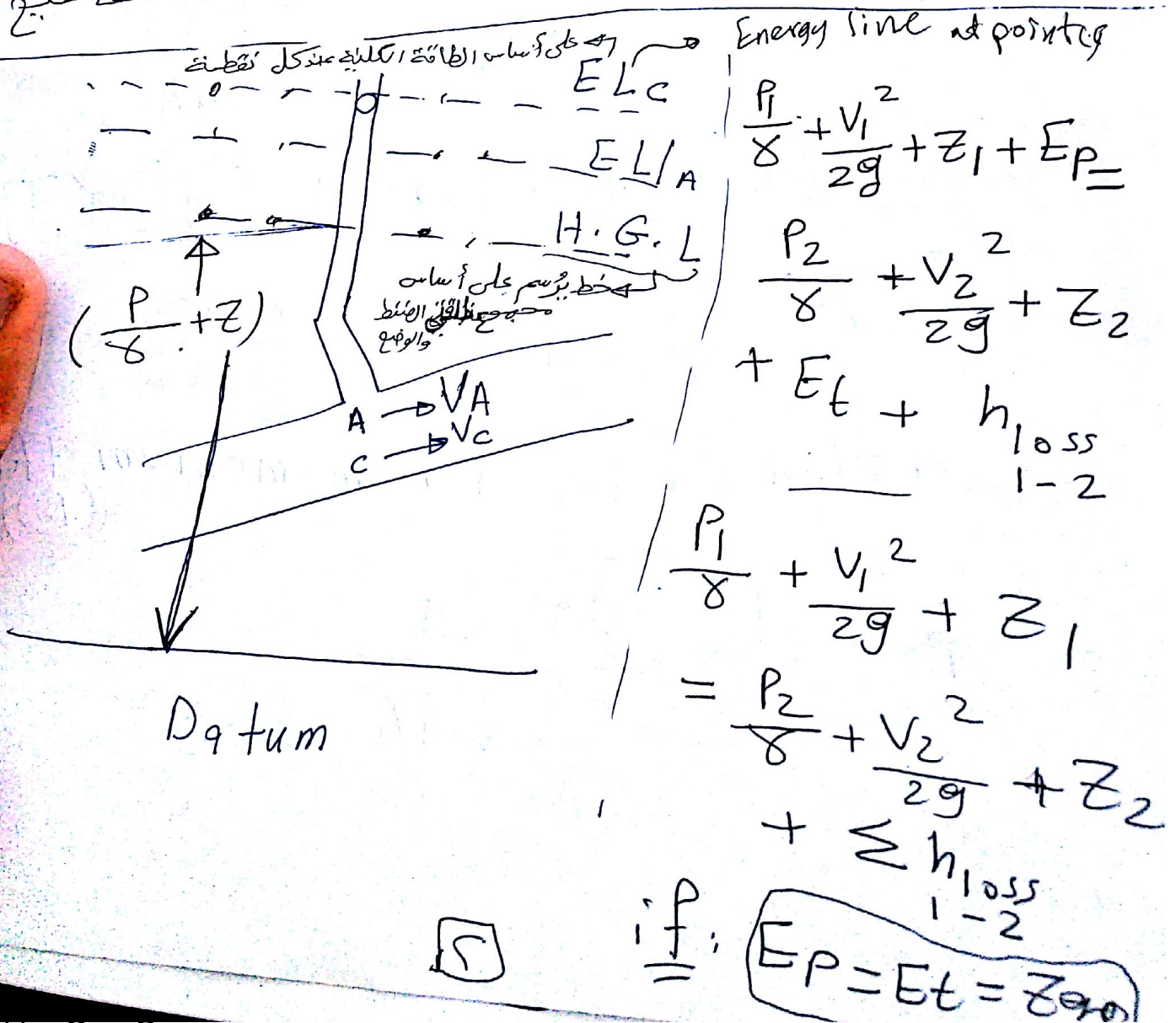
معاملات التصحيح لها قيمة أكبر من (1) بمقدار صغير [slightly]

Laminar Flow → معامل التصحيح كبير

turbulent Flow → معامل التصحيح صغير

لو كنت تفضل بين نقطتين ← لايس من الضروري أن تحسب الفرق بين معاملات التصحيح $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$

لو كنت تفضل على نقطة واحدة ← لازم لازم نحسب معامل التصحيح



5

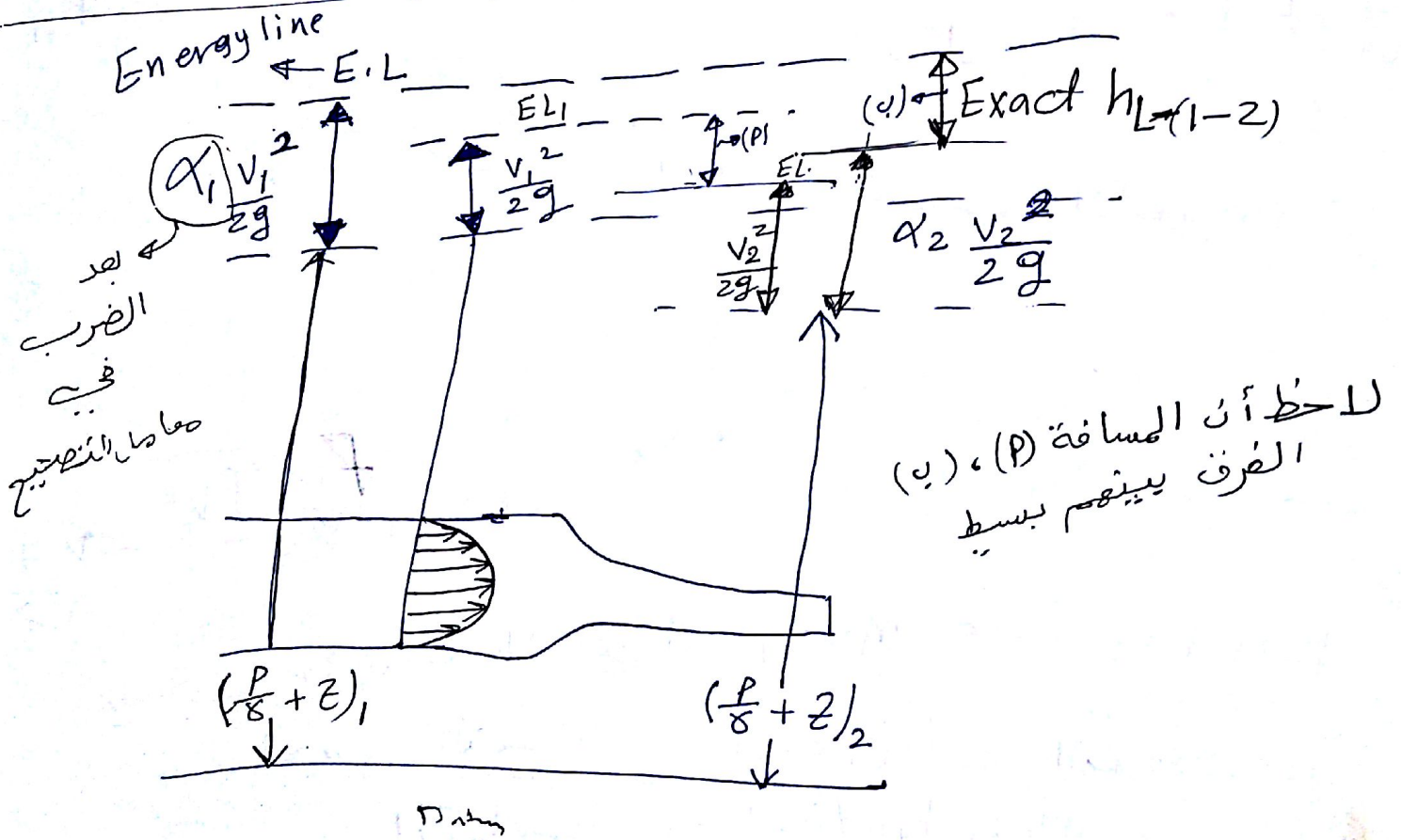
Hydraulic Grade line (HGL)

لا يتأثر بقيمة السرعات
لأنه فوق $(\frac{p}{\rho} + z)$ حيث ρ كثافة السائل

(HGL) خط يرسم على أساس مجموع الطاقتي
الوضع والضغط

Total Energy line (E.L.)

على أساس الطاقة الكلية عند كل نقطة



Darcy - Weisbach Equation:

Friction losses: $h_L = \frac{f L}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$ ← معادلات الاحتكاك

since $h_L = \frac{\tau_0 L}{\gamma R_h}$ where: $R_h = \frac{A}{P}$

$$\Rightarrow R_h = \frac{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}}{\pi d} = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{f L}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{\tau_0 L}{\gamma R_h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_0 = \frac{f \rho v^2}{8} \quad , \quad V_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}} = v \sqrt{\frac{f}{8}}$$

للمسرعة المحسوبة على أساس الكثافة فقط

$$\frac{\tau_0}{\rho} = \frac{f v^2}{8} \quad , \quad V_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{f v^2}{8}} = v \sqrt{\frac{f}{8}}$$

تفصيل سؤال يقول لو كان $d_1 = 2d_2$ وكان كذا وكذا

احسب النسبة بين الكالة الأولى والثانية

إذا كانت Friction losses ثابتة

الجواب $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{2}$

يمكن يكون فيه مطلق في الامتحان



$$h_L = \frac{\tau_0 L}{\gamma R_H} \quad , \quad h_L = \frac{f L}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tau_0 L}{\gamma R_H} = \frac{f L}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_0 = \frac{\gamma R_H f L v^2}{d \times 2g \times L}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\gamma = \rho g} \quad R_H = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}}{\pi d} = \frac{d}{4} = \boxed{\frac{R}{2} = R_H}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{d = 2R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_0 = \frac{\cancel{\rho} \times \cancel{g} \times \cancel{\frac{R}{2}} \times \cancel{f} \times \cancel{L} \times v^2}{2\cancel{R} \times 2\cancel{g} \times \cancel{L}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_0 = \frac{\rho \times f \times v^2}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{\rho f v^2}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho} = \frac{f v^2}{8}}$$

هام في الموضوي

$$V_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho v^2}{8}} = v \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{8}}$$

السرعة
المحسوسة
في سائل الكثافة ρ

هام

سؤال: الركتور قال عليه:

if $d_2 = 2d_1$, $d_1 = d$, Find the ratio of velocity if friction losses is constant

$$\therefore h_L = \frac{fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}, \quad h_L = \text{constant}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{h_L \times d \times 2g}{fL}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 \propto d$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{d}{2d}$$

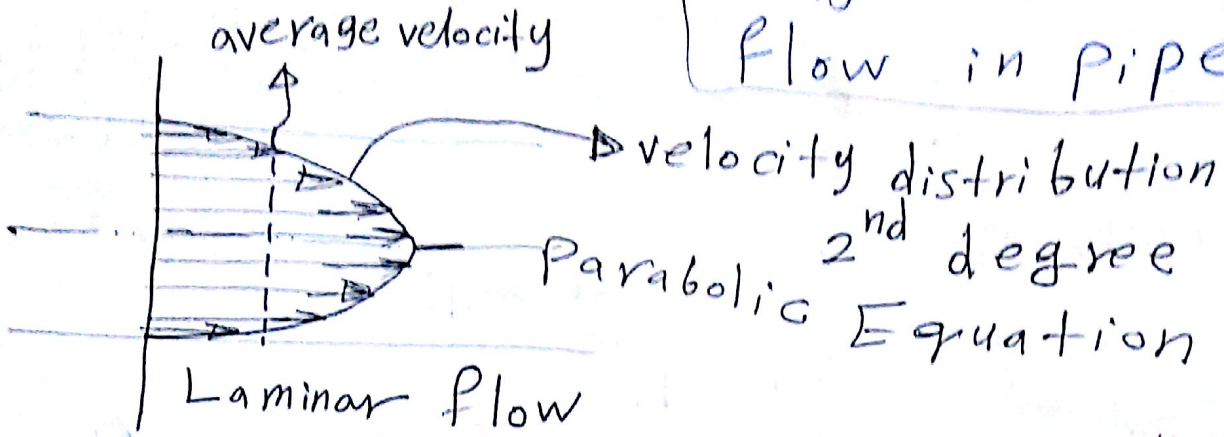
$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{d}{2d}} \Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.707$$

ولو غير حادة يبقى رنت

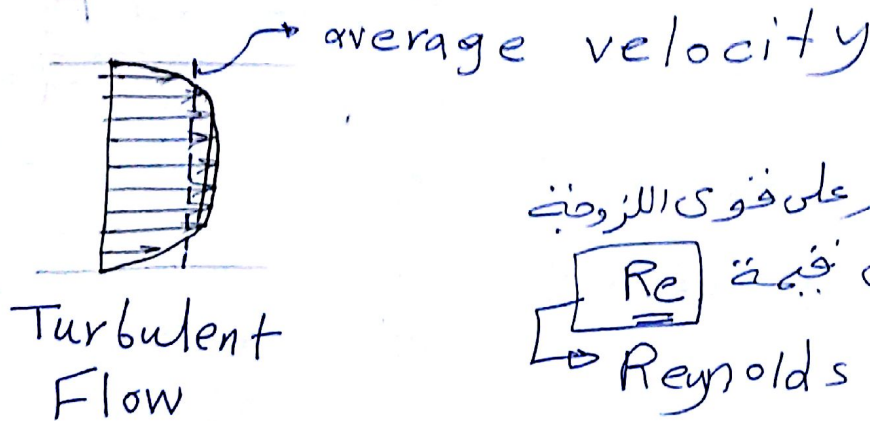
معك القاسوس الا هلي

Laminar Flow:-

Analysis of Laminar Flow in pipe



توزيع
السرعة
على أقطار
القسم



* تتطلب قوى القصور على قوى اللزوجة
وذلك يؤثر على قيمة Re
Reynolds number

in case of Laminar Flow \Rightarrow
at $r=R \Rightarrow y=0, \tau = \tau_0$
wall

$y=0$
 $r=R$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{\gamma h_L}{2L} R$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \left(\frac{\gamma h_L}{2L} \right) y \\ &= \mu \frac{du}{dy} \\ &= -\mu \frac{dv}{dr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\tau_0}{R} = \frac{\gamma h_L}{2L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dr} &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \tau = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\gamma h_L}{2L} r \right] \\ &= -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} r \end{aligned}$$

$$\int dv = -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} \int r dr$$

□

و بتكا حل الطرفيت:

$$V = - \frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} \frac{r^2}{2} + \text{constant}$$

هذا إثباتات
امتحانات

من 20 في الكتاب

at $r=R$, $y=0$, $V=0$ at wall

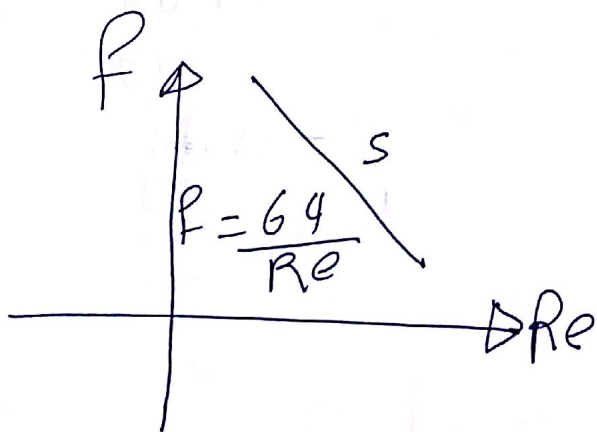
$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu} \frac{R^2}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{\tau_0 R^2}{2\mu}}$$

في شوية خطوات
شوفهم في الكتاب

$$\boxed{f = \frac{64}{Re}}$$

وفي النهاية

والإثباتات سؤال في
الامتحانات



والكرة الجاية هنا turbulent

ويرد لها في الامتحان

The velocity profile is found to be parabolic in the form

$$U = \frac{\tau_0}{2\mu R} (R^2 - r^2)$$

For $r=0$, $v = V_c = \frac{\tau_0 R^2}{2\mu R}$, $v = V_c \left[1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right]$

$$V_*^2 = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{V_*^2}{2\sqrt{R}} (R^2 - r^2) \quad \text{or: } \frac{v}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} (R^2 - r^2)$$

Kinematic viscosity $= \frac{\mu}{\rho}$

or: $r^2 = (R - y)^2$

$$\frac{v}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2R} \right)$$

$$\frac{v}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2R} \right), \quad \frac{v}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{V} y \quad \text{where } y \ll R$$

$$Q = \int_0^R V (2\pi r dr) = \frac{\pi \tau_0}{\mu R} \int_0^R (R^2 - r^2) dr$$

نشتيلها ونعو من من قيمتها
من اصول قانون
في هذه
المضخة

$$= \frac{\pi \tau_0 R^3}{4\mu}$$

$$\tau_0|_{\text{wall}} = \frac{\gamma h_L R}{2L}, \text{ then}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 \gamma h_L}{8\mu L} = \frac{\pi d^4 \gamma h_L}{128\mu L}$$

(7)

This is Hagen - Poiseuille law . since

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 \Delta P}{8 \mu L} \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} = \frac{\Delta P R^2}{8 \mu L} = \frac{\Delta P d^2}{32 \mu L}$$

في
قوة $\Rightarrow h_L = \frac{32 \mu L V}{d^2}$

قوة \Rightarrow From Darcy - Weisbach equation
and h - losses equation

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{64 \mu}{V d \rho} = \frac{64}{\frac{V d \rho}{\mu}} = \frac{64}{Re}$$

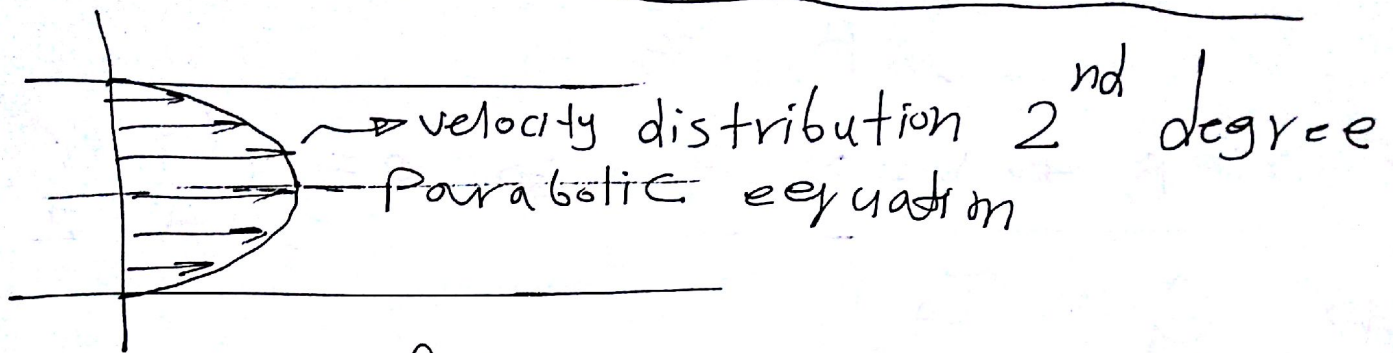
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F = \frac{64}{Re}}$$

\Rightarrow Laminar Flow the Friction factor depends only

on the Reynolds number

هذا في دقة $\Rightarrow \boxed{8}$

Analysis of Laminar flow in pipe



in case of Laminar Flow, $\tau = \left(\frac{h_L \delta}{2L} \right) r$
 $\tau_{\text{wall}} = \tau_0$ at $r = R, y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_0 = \frac{h_L \delta}{2L} R \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\tau_0}{R} = \frac{h_L \delta}{2L}}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{dv}{dr}} \quad \tau = \left(\frac{h_L \delta}{2L} \right) r = \mu \frac{dy}{dy} = -\mu \frac{dy}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dr} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \tau = -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{h_L \delta}{2L} \right) r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dr} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\tau_0}{R} \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dv = \frac{-\tau_0}{\mu R} \int r dr$$

$$V = -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} \frac{r^2}{2} + C$$

at $r=R \Rightarrow V=0$, $y=0 \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} \frac{R^2}{2} + C$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{\tau_0 R}{2\mu}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu R} \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{\tau_0 R}{2\mu} \times \frac{R}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{-\tau_0 r^2}{2\mu R} + \frac{\tau_0 R^2}{2\mu R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{\tau_0}{2\mu R} (R^2 - r^2)}$$

ممكن
كل طول

نُدْ خذ بعدنا كل الخطوة بتأية

$$\Phi = \int_0^R V (2\pi r) dr$$

=

خطوة موجودة في الكتاب ولكن مش عارف هي
مهمة في الاشتباكات ولا لا

* وصلنا إلى أرتبة:
$$U = \frac{\tau_0}{2\mu R} (R^2 - r^2)$$

\Rightarrow if $r=0 \Rightarrow V=V_C = \frac{\tau_0 R^2}{2\mu R}$, $V_*^2 = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu}$

\Rightarrow
$$V_C = \frac{V_*^2 R^2}{2\sqrt{R}}$$
 \rightarrow *

من المعادلة ①
$$U = \frac{V_C}{R^2} (R^2 - r^2) = V_C \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)$$

$$U = \frac{V_*^2}{2\sqrt{R}} (R^2 - r^2)$$
 من المعادلة (*)

$$\frac{U}{V_*^2} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} (R^2 - r^2)$$
, $\therefore r^2 = (R - y)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} \left(R^2 - [(R - y)^2] \right)$$

$$\frac{U}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{2\sqrt{R}} \left(\frac{R^2}{2R} - \frac{R^2}{2R} - \frac{y^2}{2R} + \frac{2Ry}{2R} \right)$$

$$\frac{U}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{\sqrt{R}} \left(\frac{R}{2} - \frac{R}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2R} + y \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{\sqrt{\quad}} \left[y - \frac{y^2}{2R} \right] \quad \because R \gg y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{V_*} = \frac{V_*}{\sqrt{\quad}} y$$

نتابع الجزء المهم في الإثبات...

$$Q = \int_0^R V A = \int_0^R V (2\pi r dr)$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{\tau_0}{2\mu R} (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \int_0^R \frac{\tau_0}{2\mu R} \times (2\pi) \times (R^2 - r^2) dr$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi \tau_0 R^3}{4 \mu} \quad \because \tau_0 = \left(\frac{\gamma h_L}{2L} \right) R$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{\pi}{4 \mu} \left(\frac{\gamma h_L}{2L} \right) R^4$$

$$Q = \frac{(\pi R^4)(\gamma h_L)}{8 \mu L} = \frac{\pi d^4 \gamma h_L}{128 \mu L}$$

$$Q = AV = \pi R^2 V$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{8 \mu L}{\pi R^4 \Delta h_L}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{R^2 \Delta h_L}{8 \mu L} = \frac{\Delta h_L}{32 \mu L}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_L = \frac{32 \mu L V}{\Delta h_L}$$

\therefore From Darcy-Weisbach equation

$$h_L = \frac{f L}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g}, \quad h_L = \frac{32 \mu L V}{\Delta h_L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f L}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g} = \frac{32 \mu L V}{\Delta h_L}$$

Friction Factor

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{32 \mu L \cancel{V} \times \cancel{d} \times \cancel{2g}}{\Delta h_L \times \cancel{L} \times \cancel{V^2}}$$

$$(f g) = \frac{64 \mu}{\Delta h_L \times V d}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{64 \mu}{V d} = \frac{64}{\frac{V d}{\mu}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{64}{Re}$$

Friction factor depends only on the Reynolds number

Laminar flow the